the held the whip. I held the reins;
I found my left arm out of use;
I found my left arm out of use;
Were did, put it can't you guess?
Why, cound her water, you silly goods
why, cound her water, you silly goods
with nothing but our heads in night;
why should we blush so one could see,
We ware about—out in the night.

We came upon a rustic bridge,
I held the reins exceeding tight;
Our may came to a sudden stop.
And one crawled up-role with affright,
"What is the matter!" whispered she"What makes you laugh and leak so droll?"
"You little bright send damae," said I,
"We've only stopped to pay the toti."

Pay toll! to whom—and why—and how? There's no one to pay it to; What do you mean you horrid thing?" Said I, "just wait's moment, Suc. See yonder comes a man! She turned her head—and then I stole, As quick as thought—a hoarty kins. And so drove on—and paid the tolt.

She boxed my cars—but what of that?

I gave a kise for every blow,
I'll she was glad to lie quite still
I'll she was glad to lie quite she lie glad
I'll she was glad to lie was glad to lie glad
I'll she was glad to lie was glad to lie glad
I'll she was glad to lie was glad to lie glad
I'll she was glad to lie was glad to lie glad
I'll she was glad to lie was glad to lie

From The New York Century. IRASCIBILITY OF GENIUS.

PROB THE PRENCH.

Irascibility is so marked a characteristic of the poets that it attracted the attention of the ancients. But what they say of the poets is equally applicable to all who cultivate science and art; exceptions to the rule are rare. A kind of restless, sensitiveness, jealous and impatient of contradiction, harasses them incessantly; and this condition is aggravated by the slightest causes, moral or physical, and much more by contemptuous bickerings, and the silent or open assaults of remorseless criticism. There is known to physiologists a tendency in the functions to excessive excitation, which is indicated by the term orgasm; it is symptomatic of peculiar pathological

tendency in the functions to excessive excitation, which is indicated by the term orgaem; it is symptomatic of peculiar pathological cases, but the highly nervous temperament is particularly pre-disposed to it. Nervous susceptibility, and the tendency to self-love, arise from the same common source. The inflammable nature of this temperament renders permanent, so to speak, the excessive excitability of poets, painters, orators and certain classes of savaus. There are persons whose nerves are so susceptible that every thing wounds and irritates them. Ther bodies require to be constantly shielded from rough usage, and their self-love demands perpetual protection against rude assaults. Like infants, they can not dispense with a steady diet of caudie and coaxing. The moral nature, as we perceive, can not escape the influence of this inevitable temper, which, when excessive, bears all the characteristics of a disease. In truth, the echo of the trumpet of fame is the most soothing balm for this nervous irritation. The yoke of flattery is the only one to which such proud heads and fiery temperaments will submit, and even the meed of praise, when administered in strong and repeated doses, must contain nought of the bitter mixture of censure. In a bushel of praises let there be a grain of criticism, and this latter ingredient will alone be tasted. Racine confessed as much.

All measured approbation is a sort of censure; all praise refused is set to the account of unmerited suffering. This is the thorn in the laurel that wreaths the head of hero and poet. This irascibility, which may very wellco-exist with goodness of heart, is manifest in various degrees, but it is always present in constitutions in which the nervous temperament predominates. Indeed, when celebrity has been stready attained, there are those who are not proof against it; there is no man of such a temperament who would not willingly en-

proof against it; there is no man of such a temperament who would not willingly en-gross the exclusive attention of the public. Voltairs was jealous of the rose who was the cross the exclusive attention of the public. Voltaire was jealous of the rone who was the talk of the town. Napoleon, that colossus of renown, disliked any allusion to Cassar in official bulletins. He was even enraged at the reputation of the sarcastic and witty Geoffroy. The grave Boilean said to Freret: "Young man, this thing called glory must be understood; I have always sought it, and I have never heard any one praised, not even a shoemaker, without feeling a touch of jealousy." Can we wonder, after witnessing such examples, at the restless lives of such as are eager for fame? The sensibility of Girodet was extreme. It was not from actual suffering, but from the despair with which criticism, even the most trivial, filled him. It is said that his friends frequently snatched from his hand the paintings he was about to destroy, rendered worthless in his eyes by the foul slanders of some critic. And did ever painter exhibit a countenance more thin, pale, and sickly, than Girodet? Impetuous, fanatical, jealous, devoted to their faith and convictions, what tortures of batred and envy do such characters endure! The story of their enmitties is but too plain a proof of what

their enmittes is but too plain a proof of what they suffer. The gall of the philosophers is not less bitter than that of the votaries of superstition.
Was not the dagger that pierced Ramus
pointed by the envy of savana? Robert
Hook was the torment of Newton's life; the Hook was the torment of Newton's life; the fame of Linneus was the occasion of many a sleepless night for Buffon. Byron was out of patience with the magistrate who forgot to give him his title of Feer of England; and Morgagni, the anatomist, could not forgive a brother of the profession, who had quoted from him without prefixing to his name the address illustrissime. In one of his works on medical instruction, Haller cited a vast numerical controls worther or reference. The

medical instruction, Haller cited a vast number of authors worthy of reference. The presence or absence; of one or more stars indicated the comparative worth of their several works. There is no telling, says a distinguished physician, how many authors were amazed and irritated, that no stars were affixed to their names. The criebrated anatomist. to their names' The celebrated anatomist, Meckel, who died in December, 1833, expressly forbade his body to be opened, and the ground of this prohibition probably was his long quarrel with the chief anatomist of the University, to whom belonged the right of inspecting anatomical subjects.

from Mr. Moody that he would not know a fly was on it unless some kind friend told him. But Mr. Moody completely turned the tables, by remarking in his cool, dry way? "Well, Mr. —, you are nearer the fly than I am; wont you please brush it off."

The laugh that went around the table at this sally of wit was perfectly uproarious.

Marring Prox Superstrion.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveller says:

There never were before so many plain gold rings given away as there has been this New Year's tide. As the New Year fell upon Sunday, people here reckoned the coming year a most auspicious one, for they are, like all irreligious people, most superstitious. As this year was ushered in by Sunday, they marry with singular alscrity, persuaded that a marriage contracted in this year must be free from bad children.

the piece on our four," page entitled Must not Lag Behind," instead of the "That moulds its dirty shirt," please "That would its duty shrink."

New and Harmless Books for Nice Little Children. The publishers of Vanity Fair announce a The publishers of Vanity Fair announce a series of works designed expressly for the rising generation. Each volume will be submitted to the scrutiny of the managers of the American Tract Society, and nothing will be published which is unfortunate enough to receive their approval. From the "volumes in press" we select the following:

TRUE STORIES FOR MY LITTLE GIRL.

By THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR.

Silver as as Article of Currency.

The production, monetization, and currency of silver have excited the interest of agold, has been mostly found in nearly a pure state, which has rendered it available at every period, without any difficulty of separation from its ore by processes involving great skill.

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Silver as as Article of Currency.

By THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR.

"As Wi-ll-i-am Wil-kins was walk-ing in the gar-den one day, he met his dear sis-ter, and thus he did say: 'Why is a squash like a lit-tle news-boy?' She gave it up. 'Because,' said this wicked boy, 'the old-er he groes the more of a yel-ier he will be.' His good grand-ma-ma over-heard and went to bed sick with grief.' TOMMY'S HISTORY OF THE U. STATES.

By THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR, "George Washington was the Father of his country, but it is not known who was its Mother. He was made of brass, like people's door-knockers, and as soon as he was finished he was put on a great brass horse, and left out in the cold, giving great grief to all who saw him."

WILLIAM'S FIRST BOOK OF THEOLOGY.

By THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR.

"Thomas Jones was a naughty boy, and when asked by his parents to attend church, he replied, 'Not if he knowed it.' So he went to take a walk; and fell down; and tore his new pantaloons; and his nose bled; and be lost his knife; and all his marbles, playing with a dirty little boy, near the Battery. Then he cried, and the dirty little boy said, 'Dry up.' But he could not, and lost his way; and was advertised in the New York Herald. This disgrace was too much for him, and he said, 'He s' posed he might as well die. And he did die; and then he wished he had gone with his good parents to church.'

MARY, THE LITTLE MISSIONARY. By THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR. By THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR.

THE EDITOR OF VARITY FAIR.

"Mary's Uncle Charles came to see her, and gave her a bright gold dollar. Then Mary said: 'Now I will buy some candy, and some chewing-gum, and a pickled lime; and I will give Sarah Jones two cents, and the woman on Broadway, with the little baby, three cents.' But Mr. A. Sleek, that good man, heard her, and groaned, and he said: 'Mary, remember the Pottawatamica!' So she gave her dollar to good Mr. Sleek, for the Pottawatamies; and when he took it he was kind enough to say he hoped the Pottawotamies might get it." THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR.

Beecher on the Beginning of Vice.

enough to say he hoped the Pottawotamies might get it.

Beccher on the Beginning of Vice.

No man, Jsuppose, certainly no young man, ever began to gamble with the expectation of being a gambler. Nobody ever told a lie, meaning to be a liar. Nobody ever told a lie, meaning to be a liar. Nobody ever stole meaning to, be a thief. Nobody ever stole meaning to, be a thief to the more and the stole of the ministry of the more and the stole of the more and the stole of the more and the stole of the ministry in another man says, "I will be a physician;" another man says, "I will gualify myself for a ciril engineer, another man says, "I will stole a physician; another man says, "I will be a physician; another man says, "I will be a physician; another man says, "I will be a gambler," and began to induige in games of chance with that idea in his mind. Due to the thief the stole of the ministry," another man says, "I will be a gambler," and began to induige in games of chance with that idea in his mind all through the earlier stages of his progress toward confirmation in this vice, a rebellion against any such idea. No man ever took the first steps toward becoming a gambler, that he did not say, "Will your and playing are so nearly connected that they court each other an almost initiate over the coming a gambler, that he did not say, "Will you may be come the devel in occulate which he plague, is to have the devil inoculate them with a passion for gambling, and the moment they have got t

of your wishes.

And that which is true of gambling is true of tampering with illicit pleasures—with this exception: that gambling works with slowness, while licentiousness works like a slowness, while licentiousness works like a conflagration. The spark rarely smoulders long. When a man has caught the infection, it is as if he were set on fire of hell. There may be outward guises which for a time conceal his real condition from observation, but underneath these the passions rage almost from the beginning, and he goes quickly through from the tentative sin into the very wallowing of the mire of the iniquity. And do you suppose that in the beginning he proposed that to himself? If it had been hinted to him, he would have said, "Is thy servant a dog—a hog!—that he would do this?" And yet he does it.

The Alexan of Seville. The Alcazar of Seville.

The finest work of art in Seville, after the Cathedral and the painting by Murillo, is the Royal Palace, called Alcazar, or Palace of the Caesars. Its architecture is in the style of the Alhambra, and it was built in whole or in part by King Pedro the Cruel, who was on pleasant visiting terms with the Moorish king at Granada, and had sufficient taste to admire and imitate the beautiful architecture of the Alhambra. The architecture of the Alcazar Alhambra. The architecture of the Alcazar is full of delicate details, executed in stucco, in marble and in wood mosaic. The under side, technically called intrados, of each arch side, technically called intrados, of each arch is elaborately ornamented, and rows of archer rest upon slender round marble columns. The feature upon slender round marble columns. The support upon the Alexzar and Alhambra were originally beautifully painted, but very little of that remains, as I believe both have been originall

SHERIDAN'S WIT,-Sheridan being on Sheardan's Wir.—Sheridan being on a visit at a friend's house in the country, an elderly maiden set her heart on being his companion in awalk. He excused himself at first on account of the bad weather. Soon afterward, however, the lady surprised him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," said she, "It has now cleared up, I see." "Why, yes," replied Sheridan, "It has cleared up enough for one—but not enough for two."

A Loves or Where.—Recently a man was arraigned for stealing a demijohn of whisky. "Are you guilty or not guilty" asked the clerk. "Wall you can call it what you likes, I tuk the whisky, that I admit, and drank it, too." You took it without leave, did you not?" "I never wait to be asked when that article's around."

Nor Going Tuar Way,—"I say, Mr. Pilot, ain't you going to start soon?" said a cockney on board a steamer lying to during a fog. As soon as the fog clears up," replied the captain. "Well it's startight now overhead," and the cockney. Ohlyse, but we're not going that way," said the captain.

Silver as an Article of Currency.

which had to be weighed, coins being then unknown.

Those who are acquainted with ancient history know how abundant silver has been in Asia. The quantity of silver which existed there, even as early as the times of the Persian monarchy, (says Heeren,) was prodigious. The tribute was collected in silver, while gold was used for ornaments.

Silver mines seem to have been of much rarer occurrence in Asia than in Europe. Silver occurs in the mines of Silveria, in China, in Sonthern Asia, but in all in comparatively small quantities. The large quantities of silver possessed by the Asiatics must have been imported; and thus it appears that, from the beginning of the historic period, the East has always drained the West of its precious metals—mostly silver.

the East has always drained the West of its precious metals—mostly silver.

The East was the birth-place of the arts and manufactures, by which she drew her supplies of silver from the West.

Heeren, in his historical researches, tells us that "the richest land in silver known to the ancients, was the south of Spain, at that time worked by the Phenicians. The latter derived no less an abundance of this metal from their Spanish colonies, than the Spaniards have done from their South American possessions, and by means of their traffic in the interior of Asia, it was disseminated through all that continent. The extent of their land-traffic would, therefore, sufficiently proved by the vast abundance of this precious metal in the Persian empire; even if there metal in the Persian empire; even if there were no express testimony to the fact.' Heeren considers the Tarshish of the old

A Carnival Sunday in Seville. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from various points in Spain,

Scriptures to be Spain.

says in a recent letter:

On the Sunday of the carnival, the Sunday preceding Ash-Wednesday, the principal square of Seville and the streets leading to it were crowded with people. There was a grand mass in the morning at the cathedral. The great organ sounded splendidly in the vast aisles of that wonderful building, and the high altar was richly decorated. In the afternoon a great number of maskers appeared in the public square, dressed in all varieties of colors and stripes, and wearing all sorts of fantssite costumes. The silken mask is often black, but sometimes other colors, fits tight to the forehead and face as far as the bottom of the nose, and hangs loose below that, covsays in a recent letter:

"Well, old man, your girl's a snorter, but l'il be darned if she'll pass at Mud Springs!

An Unexpected Aerost.—An eccentric friend of ours, says the Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer, stepped into astore in the village, where some "colored brethren" were doing a little

some "colored brethren" were doing a little trading.

"Ab! Mr. ——," said our friend, "you have your cousins in I see."

The young merchant said nothing, but looked mad. Our friend stepped out, but in a few minutes returned, after the sable customers had departed.

"I hope you won't take any offense at what I remarked here just now," said he.

"Oh, no," said the merchant, "I never take offense at anything you say."

"Glad of it," replied the quizzer, "the niggers are as mad as the d—lt"

A Man Bearen to Death.—Two men, named Patrick Murphy and Peter Hall, got into an altercation in New York on Monday into an altercation in New York on Monday afternoon, in the grocery and liquor-store of Harmon Lohman, and during the affray that ensued between them, Murphy knocked his antagonist down, and literally stamped and kicked him to death. Hall was in the barroom, where he had been nearly all day carousing, and at the time above mentioned, was standing along side of the bar, when Murphy entered and jostled against him, causing him to spill his liquor over the floor. At this Hall became exasperated, and commenced quarreling with Murphy, with the result already stated.

AUSTRALIAN CELTICIAN OF THE DRAMA.—A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writing all the way from Australia of the performance of Miss Avonia Jones, as Medea, says "she was grand and terrible, like a silent whirlwind, making no noise, but tearing all before her; it is wooderful, so much genius in one so young." Her Sibyl, he adds, "she has made so much her own, that in its intensity you forget that you are surrounded by other scenes than those before you."

OHAIRS AND CRINOLINE.—A good picture is John Leech's of an amply crinolined young lady, seated in the Park, her skirts extending a long distance on either side. The following dialogue takes place:

Chair Proprietor—"Would you please to pay for the cheers, mum?"

Lady—"How much?"

Chair Proprietor—"Well, mum, how many might you be a settin' on?"

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The large amount of Paper falling due yeserday, the 4th inst., was, the Bankers inform us, promptly met; hardly any protests but those of "lame ducks" being made at the close of Bank-hours.

close of Bank-hours.

Our Monetary market not only retains, but increases, in its healthful tone, and though the demand is still good, it appears to be diminishing gradually as the season advances. The calls for Currency are active for the season, and still the supply is abundant to meet the wants of the regular trade.

Eastern Exchange was quite as firm yesterday as on Tuesday, dealers still paying 40c. across the counter (and occasionally over that price to dealers), and drawing quite as much as they desired at ½ premium.

Gold was still dull at ¼ 450c, buying, and ¾40c, prom. selling, and New Orleans Exchange was quiet, with few transactions beyond small lots.

A fair business is yet doing in Missouri,

yond small lots.

A fair business is yet doing in Missouri,
Illinois and Wisconsin paper, a difference of
35 discount being made between the buying

3s discount being made between the buying and selling rates.
Flour continued dull and heavy yesterday, with only a local demand. Whisky without change and in fair request. Groceries in good demand at full prices, and Provisions heavy, with an opportunity to buy all articles on better terms than on Tuesday. Wheat, Ryc and Barley were firm; Corn was dull and lower, and Oats also declined.

The imports and exports of various articles during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon, were:

day noon, were:

Imports—Apples, iso bris.; Barler, 1, 50 bushels; Ratter, 22 kegs; Corn. 7, 57; bushels; Cheeks, 230 boxes; Coffee, 33 bags; Flour, 1, 256 bris.; Hay, 46 bales Hogs, 45 broad; Land. 24 bris.; Molasses, 100 bris. Malt, 32 bushels; Oats, 8, 253 bushels; Pork and Bacon, hids. 41; Herces.—; bris.—; boxes, —; pounds 22, 557; Potatoes, bris. 2, 500; Sagar, hids.—; Balt bushels, 190; Wheat, bushels, 1, 256; Whisky, bris. 151.

1,6314. Exports—Apples, 426 bris.; Berloy, 112 bushels; But ter, 57 kegs; Candles, 1,538 boxes; Corp., 988 bushels; Chesse, 1,530 boxes; Coffee, 138 bags; Flour, 110 bris., Lard, 114 bris., and 2,142 kegs; Molasses, 142 bris., Oats, — bushels; Fork and Bacon, 207 hids., 32 tierces, 769 bris., and 73 boxes; Potatoes, 876 bris. Sugar, 117 hids.; Salt, 312 bushels; Wheat, — bushels Whisky, 2,005 bris.

Tuesday's Tribune thus speaks of week's New York Bank Statement: week's New York Bank Statement:

The Weekly Bank Statement does not exhibit any marked change from last week, excepting in deposite, which have largely increased. Our Bank managers, in their capectures to earn large dividends continue to expand their toams, and the aggregate in owe higher than at any time since last May, when the specie reserve was \$25,000,000. The aggregate expansion since last October, when the lowest poin was touched, is \$11,000,000, the increase in the speciling in the meantime being only \$1,000,000. The increase in the reserve this week is loss than was an integrated, and is much more than swallowed up by the shipment on Saturday.

The following is a statement of the con Banks of the City of New

York: March 21. March 24. Loans. \$128,388,213 \$127,613,407 Inc. \$775,716 \$5000. 23,405,709 \$25,208,208 Inc. \$125,000 Creditation. 8,444,208 \$33,208 Inc. \$109,000 Deposits. \$31,422,031 \$3,107,419 Inc. \$34,612

Tuesday's Herald observes, concerning onday's Monetary affairs: Monday's Monetary affairs:

There is an active demand for Money in Wallstreet, arising from the increased speculation in Stocks, and the heavy purchases that are being made of various kinds of securities. The amount of Money loaned on New York Central, along, is probably not much less than three-quasters of a million a day.—Among the Note Brokers accounts vary—some report an increased inquiry for Money, while others complain of a scarcity of paper. No change has taken place in the rates, which are, as before, 5 for short and 5 for long paper, strictly first quality. The demand for Money, which almost invariably occurs simultaneously with the opening of mylgation, is leading some capitalists to hold aloof from the machine the loans of making more profit on their memory in the course of a week or two.

The Foreign Exchange market epous quiet at facturally is raise, to with 18% for the best Bankers' Sterling Bills, and Jackster the mane quality of tills on the course of a week or two.

The foreign Exchange market epous quiet at Saturday's raise, to with 18% for the best Bankers' the importance seem to be moderate. A good deal of complaint is made by importers of the unaccessary delay which occurs between their sales to the jobbers and the receipt of the paper of the latter in payment. This year, it seems, the jobbers are alover than ever in making their settlements and giving their notes.

It is stated that Messrs, Edward B, Little &

It is stated that Messrs. Edward B. Little & Co., Stock-brokers, in New York, who suspended payment on the 17th ultimo, will offer, in settlement, to pay their liabilities in full, with interest, in equal instalments of one, two and three years from that date.

CINCINNATI, April 4.

FLOUR—A continued dull and heavy market, and the demand still local. Prices are unchanged, notwithstanding the dullness. Small sales of superfine at \$5 50, and extra at \$5 60a5 85. WHISKY-No change in the market; the

WHISKY—No change in the market; the demand is fair: sales of 1,000 brls. at 18½a 13½c, the latter rate for wagon.

OIL—A sale of 20 brls. Liussed at 65½c; a further advance, with a good demand.

GROCERIES—There is no change in the market; the demand, in the regular way, is good, and at full prices. We quote Sugar at 8a9c; Molasses 45a46c; and Coffee at 13½a and the sales of 50 brls. Molasses at 45c; 100 bags Coffee at 13¾c.

PROVISIONS—There was a decidedly heavy feeling in the market to-day, and all larger Froot for make; and are willing to test.

heavy feeling in the market to-day, and all articles could have been bought upon easier terms, but the demand having further diminthing was all very nice, but it "wouldn't pass at Mud Springs." At length he was introduced into the family of a rich merchant who had a daughter "just nineteen years old;" the young lady admired, nay, loved the Californian, and the merchant thought of instigating a marriage. He took the Californian aside and said:

"Well, sir, I am an of business, and I judge you are. Now, sir, what do you think of my daughter?"

The interrogatory momentarily startled the gentleman from Mud Springs, but he rose above the agitation and was himself again as he replied:

"Well, old man your six!" and side and said:

WHEAT—The market is firm, with a good demand, at \$1 33a1 35 for prime white, and \$1 28a1 30 for prime red: sales of 500 bushels prime white at \$1 35, delivered; 750 do. do.

red at \$1 30.

CORN—The market is dull, and prices are a shade lower. We quote it at 46a47c. in bulk: sales of 300 bushels in bulk at 46c.

bulk: sales of 300 bushels in bulk at 46c. Shelled is nominal at 46c. OATS—The receipts continue large and the market dull, and there was a decline of 3c. per bushel, closing at 40c. in bulk: sales of 580 bushels in bulk at 43c.; 1,000 do. do. at 40c.; 4,000 do. in sacks at 40%c. RYE—The demand is good, and prices firm at last quotations: sales 500 bushels at \$1 04. BARLEY—The demand is active and the market firm at 93a95c. for prime fall, and 85a90c. for fair to good.

HAY—The market is dull, but we have no change to notice in prices, and quote prime

HAY—The market is dull, but we have no change to notice in prices, and quote prime Timothy in bales, on arrival, at \$19a20; light pressed for shipping at \$21a22; loose in wagons at \$23a25.

CHEESE—The demand is firm at last quotations; sales 50 boxes summer cured W. R.

at 10½c.
BUTTER—Choice is in good demand at 15
also., but inferior is dull and heavy; we
quote inferior at Salle., and fair to good at
11a14c. sales 6 brls. choice at 16c.
APPLES—The demand continues firm,
and prices steady at \$3 25a4 25 per brl. for
fair to prime. fair to prime.
POTATOES—The market is dull and un

POTATOES—The market is dull and unchanged; we quote prime Northern at \$1 75a 1.85, and common at 90c.a\$1 25; sales 50 brls, prime Northern at \$1 89, delivered.

CLOVER SEED—The market is dull, and prices, to a great extent, nominal. The season for this article is about over, and the orders trifling. Some few parties are wanting to buy to hold over till next season, but at lower figures than have been quoted. We quote prices nominal at \$4 25a4 50 for fair to prime.

By Telegraph. New York Stock Market.

New York, April 4.—Stocks of the First Board are weak. Eric convertibles, 35½; Hudson 2'd, 50; Michigan Central, 8; Galena and Chicago 1'st, 92; Cloveland and Toledo sinking fund, 60; Eric, 123½; Pacific Mail, 106%; New York Central, 77%; Harlem, 10½; Harlem preferred, 353½; Baltimore, 30; Michigan Central, 40; Boston, 30; Michigan Southern, 9½; Michigan Southern, 9½; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 20½; illinois Central scrip, 62%; Burlington, 20; Chicago and Rock Island, 13¾. New York Stock Market.

The total number of deaths in New York City last week was 446. During the corresponding week of 1868 and 1850 there were 446 and 226 respectively.

| By Tolograph.] | Philadelphia Market. |
| Philadelphia Market. | Philadelphia Market. |
| City last week was 446. During the corresponding week of 1868 and 1850 there were 446 and 226 respectively.

at 90c. Corn a shade nrmer, with a mir business doing in part for export: sales 41,000 bushels at 70a723/c, formixed Western; 74a75c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 80c. for prime white; Southern 65a71c, for damaged. Oats firm, with a moderate business doing at 43a 44c. for Western and Canadian, and 44a445/c. for State.

44c. for Western and Canadian, and 44a445c. for State.

Transactions in Pork are only of a retail character, and the market is dull and declining: sales of 475 brls. at \$17 50 for old mess; \$17 76a17 85 for new mess; \$17 for thin mess; \$18 25 for heavy uninspected mess; \$14 25 for new prime; and \$12 85 for new prime. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales of 350 brls. at \$4a 4 50 for prime; \$5a5 25 for mess; \$8a10 50 for repacked mess; and \$11a12 25 for extra mess. Fair supply of Beef Hams, and dull at \$12a13, and \$14a15 75 for western prime. Mess Beef nominal and dull. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats dull and heavy; sales of 225 packages at 7½c. for Shoulders, and 28 3½c. for Hams. More doing in Lard, but the market is heavy and drooping; sales of 900 brls. at 10½a11c.

Butter plenty and dull, at 11a14c, for Ohio, and 14a20c, for State. Cheese steady at 10a 12½c.

and 14a20c, for State. Cheese steady at 10a 12½c.
Coffee remains quiet, but firm: sales of 8,200 mats Java, and 200 bags Maricaibo, on private terms. Rice is unchanged: sales of 200 tierces. Molasses ateady: sales include 200 hhds. clayed Cuba at 26½c; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30a32c; 100 barrels Texas on private terms, and by auction, 10 barrels New Orleans at 30c. Sugar quiet: sales of 320 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6½a7½c;; 18 hhds. Porto Rico at 8c; 65 do. New Orleans at 6½a7½c; 50 do. Texas on private terms, and by auction, 231 hhds. New Orleans at 6 1-10a7c.
Tea—The auction sales to-day passed off very heavily, but without decline, all the Greens were said, but the Oolong were largely withdrawn. The following prices were paid: Hyson 32½a45½c; Young Hyson 27½a52½c; Imperial 28a57c; Twankay 29½a31c; Oolong 35½a56½c; Souchong 53a54c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CENTRAL BEE-HIVE GALLERY,
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Melatuotypes and Ambrotypes taken cheaper than
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SAFES, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF VINE AND SEC

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Family Work-Room.

MISS M. E. WILLIAMS WOULD RESIDENCE of the public generally, that she has opened a FAMILY WORK ROOM at the office of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 3s West Fourth-street, where she is prepared to manufacture Lantes and Unideron' Under Garmonts, Shirts, Shirt Bosoms and Tucked Skirts, which for durability and neatness are meangassed.

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Saccharated Lime. Dr. Cleland, "is a powerful antacid, and probably the best we have. It is stronger and more pleasant than Magnesia, and does not weaken the digretion like the Alkalies. An excellent Tonic of the alimentary system in Dyspepels." For sale by MBERT ROSS, Druggist, mail 8. W. cor. Eighth-st. and Central-avanue.

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Over \$100,000 in Ohio Securities

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Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency
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THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVED BY S WORLD FOR WALLE BY S WORLD FOR WHAT A SHEET SHEE Fresh, Hermetically-scaled COVE, SPICED AND ROBERT ORR, Agent.

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Cavagna's Oyster Importing House! NO. 31 W. FIFTH-STREET. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING daily, per Express, his splendid Oysters.
Having completed arrangements in Baltimore on the
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J. M. SCUDDER, M. D., PROFESSOR
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Two delly through trains leave Sixth-street Depot

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

Direct Connections Made by both Tra Direct Connections Made by both Trains,
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opints on the Wabash Valley Bailroad.
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The 3:40 P. M. Train makes direct connection Lagransport with Logansport, Paeria and Burtingte Railroad, for dinman, El Paso, Peeria, Burtingte Quincy, Calesburg, Galena and Duniette, making t

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8 A. M. H. XPR Extra PAIN for Hamilton, Hichmond, Indianapole, Ladyette, Chicago, and silvestern cities.

7.30 A. H. TRAIN for Dayton, Springfield, Sandusky, Toledo and Chicago. This train makes close connections with all trains leaving Chicago the same evening. Also connects at Urbana for Columbus; at Bellefontaine with B. & I. R. R.; at Forest with Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ralirod; at Clyde with Cleveland and Toledo Raliroad trains for Cleveland; at Dayton for Greenville, Union, Winchester and Muncle; at Hamilton for Oxford, etc.

10 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN for Cleveland via Delaware; for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities. Also connects at Crestine for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all Eastern cities. line for Pittaburg, Phinacephia, assistantities,

3:40 P. M. TRAIN for Hamilton, Richmond,
Legansport, Feoria and Burlington; also Indianapolis, Terre Haute and St. Louis.

5:380 P. M. TRAIN for Dayton, Springfield,
Bellefontaine, Lima, Fort Wayne and Chicago; connects at Rellefontaine with B. & I. R. R.; also at
Hamilton for Oxford and College Corner.

11:360 P. M. EXPRESS TRAIN for Cleveland via Delaware; for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Beston,
New York, and all Eastern cities. Also, connects at
Crestline for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and
all Eastern cities. Crestline for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, January all Eastern clies.

387 The night Express Train, leaving Cincinnati at 11:30 P. M., leaves daily, except Saterdays. All other trains leave daily, except Sandays.

For further information and tikets, apply at the Ticket-offices. North-east corner Front and Broadway: No. 169 Walnut-street, near Gibson House; at the new Ticket-office, on the west side of Vine-afreet, between Postoffice and Burnet House; or at the Sixth-treat Depoi.

Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad.

Three Trains Daily, TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS,

FARST TRAIN—DAY EXPRESS AT 10
A. M., connects via Columbus and Cleveland; via
Columbus, Crestline and Pittsburg; via Columbus
and Bolair (Wheeling), Also, for Springfield. This
train stops between Cincinnati and Columbus, at all
the principal stations
SECOND TRAIN—Columbus Accommodation
at 4:40 P. M. This train stops at all stations between Cincinnati and Columbus, and Cincinnati and
Springfield. Springfield.

THIRD TRAIN—Night Express at 11:30 P.

THIRD TRAIN—Night Express at 11:30 P.

M. connects via Columbus and Belair (Wheeling);

dolumbus, Crestline and Pittsburg; via Columbus and

pus, Steubenville and Pittsburg; via Columbus and bis, Neubeaville Careland, Morrow, Xenia and Cleveland, This Train stops at Loveland, Morrow, Xenia and London, SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN, 839 The Day Express runs through to Cleveland, Wheeling and Pittsburg, via Steubenville, without

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Leave Cincinnati daily from the foot of Mill and
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G156 A. M. CHICAGO MAIL.—Arrives at Indianapolis at 12:10 P. M., Chicago at 10:30 P. M.
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Sleeping Cars are attached to all night-trains on
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Fare the same, and time shorter than by any other
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CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS. THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

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The trains connect at St. Louis for all points in
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One through train on Sunday at 7:30 P. M.
Returning, fast line issaves East St. Louis, Sundays
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Express train lessyes St. Louis daily at 4 P. M., ar
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5. M. MORHOW.
Superintendent.

NOVEMBER 14, 1859.

D. McLAREN, Superintendent

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